for two weeks, which was carried after some discus-

The resolution effered at the last meeting, which requests the Legislature to repeal the law which extende the official term of the heads of Departments, was taken from the table.

Ald. Lowers moved that the Corporation Counseller be included, which was carried by 22 Yays to 10 Nays.

Ald. Schots moved an amendment, that the Charter be so altered as to make the Counsellor an elective officer, instead of an appointive officer an elective officer, instead of an appointive officer and own, and to extend the term for two years, which was carried by 17 year, to 16 nays.

The previous question being colled, the original resolution, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 22 years to 11 nays.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

OUR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: According to the newspapers, this official is everywhere but in the very place he was elected to fill. Not a morning journal but tells the interested mader of his exploits in the criminal Courts, defending feloss whom the people pay the District-Attorney to prosecute; and then, again, he is found for days and weeks in succession, prominent in racy habeas corpus

When, per chance, there is a day's interruption to his forensic performances, that the good people may not forget him, he sends in a communication to the Common Council that really his salary for taking care of the law business of the city is quite insufficient, and that without more cierks he cannot get on with it! Really the citizens of New-York are the best natured folk in the world, or they would rise and repuke

this shameless impadence.

There is no doubt at all that the rights of the city seady neglected in Mr. Bustcod's hands, to say nothing of the grave and pretty well proved charges of more serious objections than his well-known incom-

Petency.

But the question is heard every where what is the remedy? How shall we get rid of the feilow?
Having been elected to office by his Democratic citizens, there is of course no excape, but in the abolihon of the office. This is extremely desirable and i:

son of the office. This is extremely destraine and is practical.

Let the Legislature abolish the office, reconstruct the Law Department, and let the Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas nominate to the Mayor a proper counsel to transact the law basiness of the city.

For the last twenty years that office has been a cause of complaint by the people for mismanagement, but never before for gross ignorance and corruption, as in its present incumbent.

If a few good citizens will but take our suggestion as to the remedy for the Busicet affliction, we believe that the Legislature would promptly do their art.

A CHILLES.

#### THOMAS PAINE AGAIN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A notice appears in your paper of the 29th inst. in reference to this distinguished individual, concluding with a letter which, however, has not unfrequently been in print before, yet characterized by a style so faccinating as to furnish a convincing proof that he could most happily adapt his language to any subject that might exercise his pen. But why not publish the rest of that letter, which istruly eloquent and patriotic? Perhaps his gloomy forebodings may not be without their use if it should serve to avert the threatened

catastrophe:

"I have lost my tide, it passed by when every thought of my heart was en the wing for the salvation of my heart was en the wing for the salvation of my dear America! and I have now, as contentedly as I can, made myself a little bower of willows on the shore that has the solitary resemblance of a home. Should I always continue the tenant of this bower, I hope my female acquaintance will ever remember that it contains not the churlish enemy of their sex; not the cold, insensible, swarthed mortal; not the capricious tempered oddity, but one of the best and most affectionate of their friends. A thousand years hence, for I must indulge a few thoughts, perhaps in less, America may be what England now is. The innocence of her character, that won the hearts of all nations in her favor, may seem like a romance, and her inimitable virtue as if it never had been. The ruins of that liberty which thousands bled or suffered to obtain, may just furnish materials for a village tale or excite a sigh from rustic materials for a village tale or excite a sigh from rustic sensibility, while the fashionables of the day, enveloped in dissipation, shall decide the principle and deay the fact. When we contemplate the fall of empires and the extinction of the nations of the ancient world, we see but little else to excite our regret than the moldering ruins of pompous palaces, magnificent menuments, and walls, and towers of the most costly workmanship. But when the empire of America menuments, and walls, and towers of the most costly workmanship. But when the empire of America shall fall, the subject of contemplative sorrow will be infinitely greater than crumbling brass or marble can inspire. It will not then be said—here stood a temple of vast antiquity, here rose a Babel of invisible hight, or there a palace of sumptaous extravagance. But here, oh! painful thought, here the notiest work of human understanding, the grandest scene of human glory, the fair cause of Freedom, rose and fell!" L. A. "At Greenwich, by the Hudson.

## MARINE APPAIRS.

DETENTION OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Collins steamer Atlantic will not sail on Saturday, as advertised.

THE LOSS OF THE COL. CROSSMAN. The Cincinnati Commercial contains the following

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—The steamer Col. Crossm Captain J. Cheever, bound from New-Orleans for St. Louis, with a cargo of about four hundredtuns of gro-ceries, and two hundred passengers, was entirely conceries, and two hundred passengers, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night, 4th instant, at 9
c'clock, in the Mississippi River, a short distance below New-Madrid, Missouri. From twenty to fifty lives
are reported lost, and one hundred and tweuty-five
saved. One of the survivors states the fire was caused
by the bursting of the "doctor" boiler. The wreck
drifted on a bar below New-Madrid, where it grounded,
and burned to the water's edge. Captain Cheever,
the mate, and five ladies are among those saved.

The less of the boat and carrow will exceed \$60,000.

The less of the boat and cargo will exceed \$60,000. The loss of the beat and cargo will exceed \$60,000. The Crossman was built at Cincinnatione year ago, having left there for the Missouri River on the 17th of February, 1857. She cost \$40,000, and is owned by Capt. J. Cheever, her commander, Capt. Weaver, the clerk, and Capt. Pat. Yore, all of St. Louis. She was probably insured in Pittsburgh and St. Louis for \$20,000. She was constructed expressly for the Missouri River, and one of the finest packets in the trade. FRANK SMITH, Clerk Steamer Southerner.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle of Saturday evening says: "The Col. Crossman was one of a number of boats built by Morton & Co. of Cincinnati, in the Winter of 1855, and was intended to form one of a line of packets to ply on the Missouri. She was a first-class boat in every respect, of four hundred tuns burden, and made her first trip in the month of April, 1857. She cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. There was some insurance on the boat in this city, but as insurance never covers loss occasioned or consequent on explosions, it cannot be recovered. She was owned by a company in St. Louis."

RHODE ISLAND.-A Republican Convention to nom inate State officers will be held at Providence Feb. 21, agreeably to a call of the State Committee,

WHAT J. D. WILLIAMSON SAYS. - A special dispatch WHAT J. D. WILLIAMON SATS.—A special dispatch to The Philadelphan Buildina says: "Mr. J. D Wil-hamson informed the Committee that he could show that the Tariff of 1846 was carried by bribing Com-gressmen, and that seven millions of British money and eighty thousand francs from France were used for that purpose. The Democratic members of the Committee did not wish to hear anything about that Tariff, deciaring that they had no power to investigate it.
Williamsen was a secret commercial agent sent from
this country to England, from the year 1841 to the
year 1851, and was consulting agent of the Government in arranging the late treaty with Granada.

Survey upon Government Coal at Hone Kone.

An official survey had been held upon the supplies of coal at the savai store in Hong Kong, which was reported to be "of the most inferior quality." The Beard of Engineers directed to make the survey report that the coal in question is American anthracite, sent out by the Navy Department in the years 1804 and 1855 for the use of Commodore Perry's squadron. It was delivered from various vessels, piled in heapsand left exposed to the weather, the quantity on hand being about 3,500 time.

Some 500 time had been used on the San Jacinto, and the engineers report that no difficulty was experienced in maintaining steam on that ship. It is not of the first quality, but is a fair merchantable coal of erdinary quality, and by far the best to be obtained at them 20 to 24 per cent. In the first quality of anthracite, this rarges from 10 to 15. The latter is difficult to be obtained anywhere.

[Washington Union 2d. SURVEY UPON GOVERNMENT COAL AT HONG LOYG.

SENATOR WADE ON THE OHIO RESO-LUTIONS.

The Ohio Legislature lately passed resolutions on the Kaseas question, approving Mr. Buchanan and condemning Lecompton. Below is Senator Wade's se-

Mu. PRESIDENT: I have said that I hared these resolutions were not reputable, because they do not speak out with that manly independence with which the speak out with that manly independence with which the Legislature of a sovereign State should ever speak upon any question sufficiently important to elicit their observation at all. Why do they go on to inderse the President, and say they have special-confidence in all Administration, and piedge thomselves to support every jet and tittle of that Administration, when they note of finally to instruct us here to go against the only jet at dailing measure the Administration has ever presented? Why could they not have come directly to the question at issue, and with that caim dignity which becomes a sovereign State, declare and anwhich becomes a sovereign State, declare and announce their purpose and their instructions and their will, in reference to any matter pending here which it became the duty of their representatives to act upon? Why must they go crouching like miserable slaves to an Administration, and hypocritically declare that they have the fullest confidence in all its measures, while it was the purpose and end of their resolutions that, with a stem determination, their representatives here shall beard him, and oppose him to the death on his one great darling measure? They are disreputable, because they have not spoken out like men conscious of their independence.

scious of their independence.

I did not rise for the purpose of arguing the reasons that led to their instructing us at all; they have been argued by others; in my judgment the question is not a debatable one. I never proposed to debate it at all. It is no less than this: The President, in his Messago, announces a determination not only to prohibit the people of a Territory from making the Constitution under which they are to live but that it is stitution under which they are to live, but that it is his purpose to force upon them one made by their enemies, and sought to be craimmed down their throats, enemies, and sought to be crammed down their throats, if necessary, by Federal bayonets. When such a proposition as that is made I leave others to debate it. This old issue was joined in the Revolution, and the argument was made on Banker Hill; and I propose, if it comes to that, to resume that same argument where our fathers left it. It will not bear an argument at all. When any portion of the American people are so lost to all spirit that they would for one moment stand off to argue a question of this kind, their liberties are not worth preserving. I do not rise to argue such a question as that; but it was such a question, looming up in the distance, that attracted the

argue such a question as that; but it was such a question, looming up in the distance, that attracted the attention of the Ohio Legislature, and led to the making of these instructions.

The Vice-President—The Senator will suspend his remarks for amoment. The Chair, under the rule, must announce that the hour has arrived for the consideration of the special order.

Mr. Wadz-I have nothing further to say of any

consequence. I shall not take more than a The Vick-President-By unanimous consent the

Senator will proceed.

Several SENATORS—Go on.

Mr. Ware—I am admonished to keep cool [iaughter]; but this is not a question that is calculated to preserve the coolness of any man who has, in my judgment, a proper sense of the dignity of an American State.

can citizen, or the dignity of a sovereign State.
Sir, I have said a good deal on this floor against
Slavery. I do not like Slavery or oppression in any
form whatever; but I will say to the South, you have Slavery. I do not like S'avery or oppression in any form whatever; but I will say to the South, you have not on your plantations, in my judgment, a more craven-sprited set of people than those who have passed these resolutions. (Laughter.] Charity begins at home, and you may reply to me, "You have "Slavery in the State of Ohio." God knows we have. [Laughter.] These men instruct us to speak for the brave, generous people of the State of Ohio! Crouching, miserable slaves themselves, they assume to speak for freemen, and to freemen. Of course they need not instruct me how to vote or how to act on this question. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, bowing the proud head of a sovereign State, they descend to speak of party platforms, to which they show their devotion. I should not have alluded to party policy in connection with the acts of a sovereign State if these resolutions had not introduced the subject. Why, Sir, did they step aside from their legitimate business to reindorse what they call "the Cincinnati platform?" Is that in accordance with the dignity of a sovereign State, when she undertakes to instruct her Representatives and Smators in relation to their duty here?

They show their devotion, too, to the Executive!

undertakes to instruct her Representatives and Senators in relation to their duty here?

They show their devotion, toe, to the Executive! Why, Sir, if he shall persist in what they intimate is his purpose and intention, he is a tyrant, and deserves the trowns and reprobation of every man. They tell us that they have the unused condence in the Executive, and that they will adhere to all his measures; yet, in the next place, they tell us that what he is actempting to do is unfortunate; that it tends to a breach of the peace, and to stir up civil war. They do not lose their confidence in him; they say they have the most perfect confidence in him; they say they have the most perfect confidence in his ability and his integrity; that they adhere to all his measures; and then they instruct us to throw his Message in his face. I am ready to do it, Sir. [Laughter.] Unfortunate, indeed, it was that the attempt was made to frame a Constitution behind the back of a people, and to fasten it on their necks without their assent. They say that this was "unfortunate;" and that it is "unfortunate," also, in the President to announce it as his purpose to carry out the fraudulent design. Yes, Sir, it was exceedingly "unfortunate." Was it not a little worse than unfortunate, if the President of the United States is responsible? I do not know that he is considered responsible for his acts; but we will hold those responsible who act upon his suggestions, and go sidered responsible for his acts; but we will hold those responsible who act upon his suggestions, and go forward to fasten on the necks of an unwilling people a Constitution with the making of which they have had nothing to do. On that principle of law which holds a man responsible for committing crime through an irresponsible agent, we hold them responsible. If, indeed, the President is unfortunate in not having the

spirit and the power to dictate his own measures, there we will hold those responsible for his acts who may be supposed to move him to action.

These resolutions refer to a platform outside, and they indorse it. We know, then, who it was that pursed these resolutions; and, in justice to the Republican party, let me say that these resolutions have hean party, let he say that these researches had no countenance, no support, no acquisseence from them. They were crowded down the throats of the Kepublican party there by a cowardly majority, who dared not face the scorn and contempt that would have been heaped on them had they permitted the

iberty of speech.

So much as to the manner exhibited in the adoption of these resolutions. As to the matter of the last one, I find no fault with it. If they had confined themselves to that; if they had thrown aside all party platforms: if they had refrained from bespattering with flattery the President of the United States; if they nattery the President of the United States; if they had abstained from the indorsement of outside partisant crees, they would have found no division of sentiment in the Legislature nor out of the Legislature; for, in the State of Ohie, there is but one adde to this question. The brave and generous people of Ohie would speak out directly, without obsequiously seeking the favor of any man, President though he be. Boddly and independently they would announce their will and sak as any man, President though he be. Boning and make us to not in accordance with it. Those who passed these resolutions have felt compelled at last to come to that, and, in their final resolution, they instruct their representatives here to go to the death against your Lecompton Constitution, or any other Constitution that is sought to be fastened upon the necks of an until the constitution of the constitu willing people by a tyrannical Executive. So far all the people of Ohio, of all parties, are agreed.

What I object to is the cowardly crouching dis-graceful manner in which this subject has been ap-proached. These resolutions were carried through our Legislature under the gag rule; and what is very singular, although I think it is more than ten days our Legislature under the gag rule; and what is very singular, although I think it is more than ten days since they were passed—and on the plea that there was the most absolute necessity they should be crowded immediately through, no argument or debate on the rubject was allowed—they have slept in some man's breeches pocket from that day to this. They are unwillingly here, and I do not wonder at it, for I believe that any man, when he looks at these resolutions—the workmanship of his own hands—will not be ambitious to figure with them on the theater of the nation. In the manner in which they are prographed nation. In the manner in which they are prempted they are not in accordance with the wishes of the people of Ohio. They are an honest, generous and brave people, and they speak their minds without any con-dition or qualification. They are not a people to flatter a tyrant before they dare order their troops to resist him.

resist him.

I have thought it was due to myself to say thus Each on account of the incongruity and the very ex-traordinary character of the resolutions. Do they ask me to indorse that portion of them which bespetters traordinary character of the resolutions. Do they ask me to indorse that portion of them which bespatters the President with fulsome flattery? Is that my part of them, or is that the part of my colleague? I can herdly go that part of the resolutions. And, again, I can hardly indorse the "Cincinnati platform." I do not know but that may be for me [laughter], but there I shall be found unwilling, and shall require the very strongest instructions. [Renewed laughter.] But the my colleague to the "unfortunate" part of it, that is too mild for my temperament altogether. It may suit my colleague to say that the Precident is unfortunated in persisting in forcing on the people a Constitution

or any other Constitution that is rought to be fastened or any other Constitution that is sought to be instead on an unwilling people, against the votes of more than three fourths of them; for, at this day, there is no mist hanging over this question at all. We know how it is. The people of Kansas have measured their strength too often to leave us at all in doubt as to what strength too often to leave us at all in doubt as to what is the will of the people; and whoever is the advocate for astening on them this Lecompton Constitution does it in cold blood, from his own tyrannical implies and a determination to deprive the American people of that which has never been sought to be taken away from any portion of them from the revolutionary peviod to the present. It is the first attempt, and, Mr. President, I say it must be the last.

WESTERN IOWA-NEBRASKA.

Sorrespondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

Council Blurre, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1858. The Winter of 1856-7 was one of great severity in this section of the West. We had deep snows, high winds and very cold weather. The Winter of 1857-8 has thus far been of an entirely different character; we have had very little srow, hardly enough to cover the ground, the winds have been remarkably moderate. and, with the exception of one or two days in November, we have had mild and pleasant weather The whole of December, and thus far into January has been more like Spring than Winter, and to-day the sun whines as warm and comfortable as May. In 1856, the Missouri River, at this point, froze up solid in November: but this Winter it is still open, and the November: a transfer of the structure of the sample day. Indeed, if people were to judge of this climate by this Winter alone thus far, they would certainly pronounce it as desirable and pleasant as heart could

Remarkable stagnation marks all branches of busi Remarkable stagnation marks all branches of business in the West just at present—at least in this portion of it. Heretofore, the great article which we have had to sell has been land and lots, but the tranfers which were forterly made with so great celerity in these have now come to a sudden hait. Paper cities have ceased to flourish, and speculators in Western lands have had to suspend operations. This is well enough, perhaps, and will turn the notions of people of all classes into a more healthful channel. Wild lands can now be purchased in Western lows at quite reasonable rates, say \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per acre, and it seems to me there are a great many idle hands in the older States who would find it to their interest to cultivate them.

them.

On the 25th of February, the United States Land Office will open in this city, when something near a million of acres will be brought into market, and can be had, for land warrants or money, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. These lands are quite desirable. They are highly fertile, well watered, and lie within a short distance of the three lines of rail-roads projected through the district, and to which grants of land have been made by Congress. Let every laborer or mechanic who can buy a land warrant send it on and secure a quarter section of land. True, the Government ought to give it to him for nothing, upon the conditions that he will settle upon and cultivate it; but since it will not do that, let him do the next best thing possible, and thus secure for himself a homestead. And here let me say that the Hemsetead Law of Iowa is quite liberal. It secures to each head of a family 40 acres of land, in the country, or one-half an acre in town or city, with all the improvements he may choose to put upon it. You may build a dwelling worth \$10,000 on your homestead and your creditors cannot reach it. Perhaps this is going a little too far, but if it be an error it is certainly on the right side.

The fourth session of the Legislature of Nebraska came to an inglerious conclusion on the 17th inst. It met on the 8th of December in Omaha, and, after having been in session in that place thirty-two days, it sellt into two bodies, a majority of each baanch hav-On the 25th of February, the United States Land

It met on the 8th of December in Omaha, and, after having been in session in that place thirty-two days, it split into two bodies, a majority of each baanch having adjourned to the neighboring town of Florence, while a minority continued to hold daily sessions in Omaha. Of course the latter could do nothing in the way of passing laws, while the acts of the former were not recognized by the Executive. Gov. Richardson, who has been recently appointed, arrived while the quarrel was in progress, and at once refused to have anything to do with the Florence branch of the Legislature. That body, however, went on and passed a number of acts, which its friends claim became laws by the non-action of the Governor, after three days; but their validity remains to be tested by the Jadicianumber of acts, which its friends claim became laws by the non-action of the Governor, after three days; but their validity remains to be tested by the Judiciary. Nobody expects that they will be recognized as valid. All this is exceedingly unfortunate, as the Territory stood very much in need of wise and careful legislation, which is something that it has never yet enjoyed since its existence commenced. For the past year it has been altogether without any criminal code, and such will now be its fate for another year. There is, therefore, no punishment prescribed by law in Nebraska for either largeny, burglary or murder. A pretty specimen, truly, of Squatter Sovereignty legislation. In truth, notwithstanding all the praises that lave been showered upon this Territory, its affairs have from the first been grossly mismanaged. Every nan who has held an office in the Territory (with very few exceptions) has used it for the sole purpose of making money. Only point out the way in which this could be done, and his course was at once determined upon. At the same time, local quarrels and local rivalries have been a fruitful source of trouble and official misconduct, until finally the very name of a Nebraska official has come to be looked upon with distrust. It is greatly to be hoped that Col. Richardson will be able to inaugurate a new an better state of things. better state of things.

A correspondent of The Galveston Civilian says that a bill enabling free negroes to choose masters and be come slaves has passed the Senate, and will become

The Belton Independent learns that the Indians have again visited the County of Comanche, a few miles east of Cora, driven off one cavillado of horses. thirteen in number, killed a man named Peter Johnson and shot badly a negro man belonging to a Mr. Barbee Mr. Beene had started a short time before to Coryel County with his wagon to buy provisions. The Inde-

pendent says: "Mr. John Beene and his negro man Daniel were

"Mr. John Beene and his negro man Daniel were murdered by Indians about 35 miles from Oatesville, in the mountains, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, and were found on the 2d inst. They were buried by Mr. Neil and others, on the 5th inst. "Mr. Beene was shot 15 times with arrows, and was struck three times with his own gun. The negro boy was shot with seven arrows. The corpses were found unmelested. Mr. B. has left a wife and eight children."

The Brownsville Flag of the 8th inst., contains the following items of news:

following items of news:

"We learn from a private source that a schooner has arrived off Brazos Santiago, with troops from Tampico, sent by order of Gen. Moreno. Its commander is said to have sent a dispatch to Col. Garcia of Matamoras, telling him to evacuate that port or he would immediately compel him to do so by the armed forces at his command.

"We learn from reliable authority that preparations have been making by our neighbors in Matamoras and generally throughout the States of Tamaulipas

ras, and generally throughout the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo-Leoc y Coahuila, for a revolt against the dictatorial powers recently assumed by Schor Comon-

We have received a circular from Matamoras, is "We have received a circular from Matamoras, issued by order of Gov. Garza, to the people of the
State of Tam auly as, condemning the course taken by
Puebla, Zacasecas, and other States, that have declared themselves in favor of Comonfort. He calls
upon his constituency of the State of Tamaulipas to
defend the rights and liberties guaranteed them by the
Constitution of 1857, and says that the following
States are ready te fall in the same ranks with them:
Oance, Michoa an, Queretaro, San Luis, Guanajuata,
Jalisco, Zecatecas and Nuevo-Leon y Coabuila, beside
se veral of the States which he feels confident will joinin
the struggle so liberty. It seems from this, a general the struggle for liberty. It seems from this, a general revolution is expected, and that preparations are being made throughout the country for a severe and probably long conflict between the two contending parties.

"El Restauracor of the 2d inst. contains the proc-lemation of Gen. Vidaurri to the people of Nuevo-Leon y Coahuila, charging them to fight for the Con-stitution of 1857. Letters from Gen. Moreno of Tamstitution of 1857. Letters from Gen. Moreno of Tam-pico and Gov. Moret of San Luis Potosi are published in the same paper, in answer to letters written to them by Gov. Vianurri, asking their cooperation with him, but they refuse to do so, they having declared them-selves in favor of Comonfort. Preparations are being made in Monterey for resistance. A great number of troops have already been collected together, and the leaders seem sangume of success.

strongest instructions. [Renewed laughter.] But when you come to the "unfortunate" part of it, that is too mild for my temperament altogether. It may sait my colleague to say that the President is unfortunate in persisting in forcing on the people a Constitution which they detect and abbor; but I say it is downight tyranny and knavery, and demands the sternest rebuke of every man. If persisted in, it will demand not argument, but action.

Then they approach a subject on which I am with those gentlemen, and I hope my colleague is so too. I am ready to go with the Legislature of Onlo, in reasting auto the death your Lecompton Constitution, PRETTY DEAR MULES .- The St. Louis Democra

### AGRICULTURAL.

In a late paper we pointed out that, in speaking of neat cattle, where the word thoroughbred is made use of, no claim is put forth in behalf of any one family or variety, of possessing an absolute, original blood, like that of the thoroughbred horse of Oriental, in which are included Arab, Barb, Turk, Syrian and Persian blood, which is superior to any other blood, and entails superior characteristics and qualities on its possessors, but that it is only intended to assert that the individual beast is a pure specimen of the race or variety to which he belongs, and is capable of transmitting his qualities. which are those of his race, to his own posterity, begotten on females of the same family with himself. How far he will transmit those characteristic qualities to offspring begotten on females of another distinct family or variety, is a widely different question; and, in fact, nothing can be predicated on this point, except as the direct result of particular experiment.

For the understanding of this interesting subject it will be necessary, first, to examine the principal British familes, since from Great Britain mainly we have derived nearly all, and quite all our best, American families. It is true, that there must have been in different States of the Union different crosses of foreign, continental blood, which still bears a share in a large proportion of our native cattle. New-York, founded and colonized by Hollanders, doubtless had its original stock of cattle from the rich and watery meadows of the Low Countries; and bulls and heifers, such as Paul Potter loved to paint, among Holland willow bushes, blue canals, and interminable green levels, fed and chewed the cud in the pastures of the New-Netherlands. It cannot be doubted that Swedish, and probably Danish and Holstein cattle, were imported into New-Jersey; Swabian, Bayaman and Prussian cattle into Pennsylvaniac Andalusian and Murcian stock into Florida and Louisiana; and Norman cattle into the Canadas and the Lake States, at an early period of our history.

Still, as our language so our agriculture has been in all respects, and most of all, in regard to cattle and horse raising, purely English. All our most intelligent and best-considered efforts for improving our breeds of cattle have been carried on upon the English principle, and have been realized by the importation of choice British breeds; the raising on that principle pure and thorough stock from those British breeds as perfectly authentic and unmixed as any in the island itself, and lastly, the engrafting the qualities and a proportion of the forms of some of these varieties on what, though it can be considered itself only as a fortuitous result of a combination of many families, we are in the habit of calling our native stock. In fact, the English hand-book is as necessary to the practical and intelligent cattle-breeder of America as is the Tarf Register to the patron of the turf and the lover of that noblest of animals, the thoroughbred horse. The study of the English breeds of cattle is, therefore, worthy of all care to the American farmer, as it cannot be doubted that they have carried the cultivation and improvement of the ox family to the highest point in England, as regards all the various ends of utility to be found in that excellent, patient, uncomplaining and philosophical partner in our agricultural labors, the husbandman's best friend, the ox; whether he be required as an article of food directly, by his flesh, or less directly, by the butter and cheese produced by human in telligence out of the teeming udders of the milky mothers.

The families of British cattle, nearly all of which -all, in fact, of which having any claims on the public favor-are as well known here as at Leicester, Durham, or on the shores of Bevonshire, are many in numbers, every county, and almost every considerable parish having, mere or less, its own distinctive sub-family. All are, however, referable to one of four great divisions, in regard to which there has been much controversy as to their antiquity, if not the excellence of their characterises. These are the middle-horns, the long-horns, the polled cattle, and the short-horns; and to these belong, more or less exactly, all the breeds of cattle which have gained a world-wide renown, and which, each in its own degree, possess some high and invaluable characteristics, whether for the dairy, the shambles or the field. There has been some controversy as to which of these four grand divisions is to be regarded as the true British breed; but it is, we believe, now generally conceded that the oldest and nearest original of the four divisions is the middle-horns, of which the Scottish kyloes are the most unmixed, and, as in general believed, the oldest class of families, while the polled or hornless cattle, humbled, as they are styled in the northern provinces, are the consequence of an accident, which has by artificial means been rendered permanent, the casualty being converted, by a long course of inbreeding, into a family characteristic.

The original varieties, from which each of these four grand divisions sprang, which have again, more or less, branched out, each, into many subfamilies, appear to have from a very early period, almost so long ago as that the memory of man goes not to the contrary, been indigenous to certain localities, how brought to them, it is impossible now to ascertain, and useless to inquire.

The reason, however, for ascribing to the middle-horns, as they are called, the antiquity, is this, that they are found to exist in those places, and in those places only, to which the ancient inhabitants of Britain successively retreated, and in which they the longest maintained themselves; as the remote regions of Devonshire and Cornwall, in the West; the mountainous regions of Wales; the weakls as they are called, or high country of East Sussex, and the Highlands of Scotland; in all of which localities, it may be observed, are found the skulls of the fossil ox, described in our last paper, bos longifrons, which possesses so many of the characteristic points of the modern middle-horns that it is conceived by many competent judges to be their type, in the times of Casvelen and Carodawy, the Cassivelaurus and Caractacus of the Italian invaders. In all these regions, the general aspect and characteristics of the stock of neat cattle show them to be of one origin and nearly connected, although the differences of climate, soil and food have modified the sub-families, and greatly affected their size and weight. Thus, in Sussex, where the pasture is as luxuriant as it is abundant, the middlehorns have attained their greatest bulk, and have at the same time become coarser, and lost beauty. In Devonshire, where the pasture is still liberal, although less luxuriant and succulent, the ox is a highter, finer, mere active and mere delicate animal, and may be considered the most perfect type of the middle-horas. In Wales, among the bleak and barren mountains of that wild principality, the middle-borns have degenerated in size, acquired thicker hides, and a closer and more

little Scottish kyloes of the Highlands, which exist among the unchanged Celtic inhabitants of those grand blue mountains, probably themselves nearly uranixed, also, since the days when they were driven northward before the successive invasions of Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman. The uniformity of color observable among all these cattle, which are generally self-colored, as it is termed, or free from spots or markings, being pure reds, blacks. browns, or duns, without white, is a strong argument in favor of their unmixed descent and nearly normal condition; for it is notorious that there is no surer test of long domestication than the multiplication of colors and the spotting. speckling, or pyeing of the hides of animals. The ong.horns first became generally known to breeders, as natives of Laucashire and of the small fertile district of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining Lancashire and the southeastern corner of Westmoreland, in which the same family was found. Long-horned cattle also exist in Ireland, and that island has been, by some, claimed as their original birthplace; but it is argued, on the other hand, more plausibly, as the long horns are found in Ireland, exclusively in the low and level districts which would be the first to be subjected to invaders, while the middle-horns are found, as in the adjacent island, prin cipally, if not entirely, in the mountain fastnesses, which would afford the last refuge to the reluctantly conquered natives, that the long-horns were introduced by the Norman conquerors, who, it is well known, crossed the channel from Lancashire and Cheshire. However this may be, the longhorns were first improved in Leicestershire, and have, to a certain degree, spread into and maintained themselves in the midland counties, though they are no longer the favorites which they were after their early improvement by Mr. Bakewell, but are in process of being supplanted by the short-horns, which are constantly growing in public esteem. The polled cattle, originally developed in Galloway, on the south-western sea-coast of Scotland, have been introduced into Norfolk, Suffolk, and the south-eastern counties of England, where the native Galwegians are still annually bought, on their way southward, and fatted for the London market. Of the short-horns, Holderness, and the Teeswater district of the County of Durham, have for many centuries been the home, and there they are still found in perfection. In Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire, they existed from a very early period, and have always predominated. Their great antiquity is shown by the fact that there is in the ancient cathedral of Durham the sculptured effigy of a cow, "which " presents in every respect a perfect type of the true Durham short-horn." When it is remembered that these three counties were remotely subjugated and long occupied by the Danes, who were only finally reduced in the reign of William the Conqueror; and when it is known that a closely analogous breed of cattle has from remote antiquity prevailed from Jutland and Holstein, in Denmark-which appears to be their native spotwestward, through Germany and the Netherlands, to the confines of France, while the short-horns are analogous to no other British breed, there is much reason to believe that the origin of this family was brought to England by the Danish sea-kings. In another paper we shall discuss the various families of these divisions. HINTS FOR HORSEKEEPERS ..... I. SIMPLE TREATMENT OF SIMPLE AILMENTS.

shoggy pelt than is worn by their brethren of

milder chinates. The same is the case with the

It is not too much to say that more than one-half the ailments of horses arise, in the first instance, from bad management, or, to speak more correctly, from absence all management; from an improper system of feedings from ill-constructed, unventilated, filthy stabling; from injudicious driving and neglect of cleaning. When disease has arisen, it is immediately aggravated and, perhaps, rendered ultimately fatal, either by want of medical aid, or, what is far more frequent as well as far more prejudicial, ignorant, improper, and often violent treatment, either on a wrong diagnosis of the affection, or on a still more wrong system of relieving Over-medicining and vulgarly ailing horses is the bane of half the private stables in cities, and of nearly all the form stables in the country; and one or the other, or both combined, cause the ruin of half the horses which go to the bat every year.

There is no quack on earth equal to an ignorant opinionated groom; and every one now-a-days holds himself a groom who is trusted with the care of a horse, even if he do not know how to clean him properly, or to feed him so as not to interfere with hi working hours. Every one of these wretched fellows, who has no more idea of a horse's structure or of his constitution than he has of the model of a ship, or the economy of an empire, is sure to have a the sand infallible remedies for every possible disease, the names of which he does not know, nor their causes, origin or operation; and which, if he did know their names, he is entirely incapable of distinguishing one from the other. These remedies he applies at haphazard, wholly in the dark as to their effect on the system in general or on the particular disease, and of course, nine times out of ten, he applies them wrongfully, and aggravates fifty-fold the injury he affects to be able to relieve.

These are the fellows who are constantly administering purgative balls, diuretic balls, cordial balls, on their own hook, without advice, orders, or possible eason-and such balls, too! some of them scarcely less fatal than a cannon ball-who are continually drugging their horses with nitre in their food, under an idea that it is cooling to the system, and that it makes the coat sleek and silky; never suspecting that it is a violent diuretic; that its operation on the kidneys is irritating and exhausting in the extreme; and that the only way in which it cools the animal's system is that it reduces his strength and acts as a seriou drain on his constitution. These, lastly, are the fellows who are constantly applying hot oils, fiery irritants and stimulants to wounds, strains, bruises, or contusions, which in themselves produce violent inflammation, and to which, requiring as they do the exhibition of mild and soothing remedies, cold lotious, or warm fomentations, the application of these stimu lating volatile essences is much what it would be to administer brandy and cayenne to a man with a brain fever. The pertinacity of these fellows is incredible: their self-conceit is only equaled by their ignorance, and their presumption is equaled by nothing. Their contempt for their masters, whether those masters really know something about a horse, or nothing, is invariable, and always the same. But it is worthy of remark, and especially worthy of being remarked by masters, who, because they are conscious of their own want of skill, too often abandon themselves and their unhappy horses to the tender mercies of these impertinent chariatans, that however unused to horse the master may be, he is yet, undoubtedly, far fitter to judge when medicine is to be administered, and when not, than the Irish or negro help can possibly be, who, probably, cannot read a line or deduce the simplest effect from a cause; because he has some power of ratiocination, which the other has not.

It should, therefore, be a positive rule in every stable, whether for pieasure or farm purposes, that not a drachm of medicine is ever to be administered without the express orders of the master, and the very first disobedience of this rule should be followed by the intant discharge of the offender; for if he disodry once, of set purpose, he does so wil fully, because his

self conceit teaches him that he knows the best, and what he knows, that he is bent on doing, orders or orders, let what will come of it, and therefore it is morally certain that he will do the like again. Even if a horsekeeper be so fortunate as to possess a really intelligent, superior servant, who has served his apprenticeship in a good stable, and has learned a good deal about horses, he should still incist on being riably consulted before medicine is administered. He should acquaint bimself with the man's reasons for wishing to administer medicine at all; his idea of the ailmen' which te supposes to exist; of the symptoms from which he disgnoses it, and of the nature a tion of the drug which it is proposed to exhibit. If he see that the symptoms do exist, and learn that the as-ture of the madicine is such as would be expected to counterset such an allment - which a very small share of c u mon sense will enable him to discover - he will do well to sanction the proceeding. But if there be the least doubt about the symptoms, and still more, unless the man have a clear conception way he sheald give this dese for that disease, and what is its effect on be constitution, he should put an absolute veto on all preceedings until the advice of a regular practitioner can be obtained. Even these—unless they chance to America, even in the large cities, and almost unknown in the country, men of real education also-will be very likely to overdo the matter. In the first place, when called in, they judge it necessary to order something, in order to show that they know what is the matter and what is wanting. In the second place, they almost always have recourse to violent, drastic, aloetic purges, and to extreme measures generally, when, half the time, no medicine at all, or at most a simple alterative. or disphoretic, or an enema, is all that is required.

Of course, any sensible man, if his horse be dange ously and acutely affected, whether he do or do not himself know precisely what is the disease, will call in the best medical aid his neighborhood will afford as soon as possible. But, in the mean time, pallistions may be always used, innecent in themselves, if not useful; and, in many acute and sudden diseases, if immediate relief be not applied, the malady will have gained such headway that when advice arrives it will be too late to check it; whereas, if some simple but active treatment be adopted on the spot, much time will be saved, in the least important view of the matter, and in the worst, possibly life itself. Again, in the case of ageidents, wounds and sudden casualties, it is often im peratively necessary to act upon the spot; and it is always highly desirable to do so, in so much as, if nothing else, it by so much expedites the cure. Once again, there are many ailments of so triffing a character and so simple of treatment that it would be entirely superfice for a hersekeeper to call in the aid of a veterinary vargeon on each occurrence of one of these, even if he were close at hand, since they are such that every stable should be capable of managing its own case within itself. It is to these three classes of cases that we intend to

confine ourselves in the remarks which we propose to

offer for the use of our subscribers, whether urban, suburban or rural, who keep horses and desire to promote, what fortunately go hand in hand together, the utility and the well-being of that noble animal. And, first, we would have our readers divest themselves of the idea sedulously promoted by grooms and professors -heaven save the mark !- of the veterinary se that there is anything portentously secret, wonderful or out of the course of nature in the ailments of horses, or that it requires either extraordinary sagacity or intense study to treat their commener and mo usual maladies so as to give them immediate relief and to enable them to resume their labors for our own benefit in a short period. The truth is the very reverse of this. The more ordinary diseases and affections of the horse are very similar to those with which we are affected ourselves; their treatment is always analo gous, often almost exactly identical; the processes by which relief is to be obtained are the same, and the medicines do not materially differ from those suitable to the buman race. It is not too much to say that any intelligent man, gifted with good reasoning powers and his own bodily health in a good state, and to deal with his own ordinary ailments, can qualify himself to treat a horse in all the cases that are likely to befall him, under ordinary circumstances, as well as anybody else, within twelve months, and fifty times better than the grinning stable-keepers, who will sneer at his efforts until they perceive that they are successful, and then will suddenly discover that the means be took are pre-cisely those which themselves recommended. The only things of great importance which he has to lears, in order to guard against danger, are how much deple tion the system of a horse can endure without denger, and what extent of purgation his bowels can resist as damaged. And to these questions it may be answered and less purgation than is generally imagined, especially of the drastic drugs usually exhibited. We are very decided opponents of purgatives in general, and have been gratified by observing that the recon cause of veterinary practice, both in France and En gland, is tending to the entire abandonment of the old system; according to which every horse, whether anything ailed him or not, was put through two anneal and Fall, beside having to bolt a disretic ball for nightly, or oftener, according to the whim of the groom, when his kidneys no more required stimulation than his books did blistering.

A horse of ordinary size contains, on an average, from twenty to twenty-four quarts of blood, and the loss to him of four quartais not so much as a posted, or plet, to a human being. In cases of acute influ horse may be bled eight or ten quarts at a time, or to he lies down, with advantage; and, if the symptoms do not abate, may be bled again at intervals of an hour or two, to an extent which a person, ignorant how rapidly blood is made, would suppose must drain the sained his life. Purgatives, in our opinion, on the other hand, should be very cautiously administered; never when there is any inflammation of the lungs or bowels; very rarely when there is any internal inflammation; a when given, should never, or hardly ever, in our jean-ment, exceed six drachms of new Harbadose aloes. Injections, diet, and mashes are vastly superior for general practice to acute purgatives, horses being extremely liable to super-purgation, and many value. ble animals being lost in consequence of it yearly. In our next paper we propose to treat of the trainedicto home treatment of sudden and dangerous discusse, anticipatory of the arrival of medical aid, such as cholic, and the internal inflammations, which are the most dargerous to which the horse is liable.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER .- In Prof. Owene's " Key to the Geology of the Globe," he makes this suggest which is not unworthy of notice by inventive mists and may in time lead to a cheapening of leather.

Prof. Owens says:

"I make the suggestion that as manufactured leather is a tannate of greatin, it is not impossible that a me de will be devised to manufacture leather, suitable for belting, perhaps, if not for shoes, by foreibly compressing the tannate of gelatin, obtained from duly proportioned mixtures of glue and tannin; adding, if necessary, gum shellar, or other water-proof material."

We have long been of the opinion that leather scrape could be reconverted into leather, quite as easily as proportioned mixtures and leather scrape.

reconverting old woolen rags into new cloth. The only point is the economy of the process-will it pay !

HARVARD COLLEGE.—President Walker, in his Annual Report to the Board of Oversers of Harvard College, represents the general condition and prespects of the institution as highly satisfactory. The donations received during the year were: \$1,000 from William Pickman of Salem, as incumentable of the Planuar professorship, a legacy of \$1,000 from William Pickman of Salem, as incumentable with conditions, and a legacy of \$50,000 from John E. Thayer of Buston, the income of which is to be divided among the ten most meritericus students of the College needing such aid. The President suggests that this is the only affective mense by which the burden of increased expenses of students can be alleviated. The College examinations are hereafter to be in writing with such additional are hereafter to be in writing with such additional oral examination as the Examining Committees may order. A salary of \$1,500 a year was voted by the Board to Amos A. Lawrence as Francier.